I declared I considered it for the interest of the country that those claims should be compromised; but that finding gentlemen in whom I had confidence of the opinion that such a measure would tend to sanction a scene of nefarious swindling, I was induced to say that I would not again vote on it; and I was the more induced to do this from the existence of certain claims called Indiana claims, which hover over the head of my constituents, and in consequence of the resuscitation of which, lands have been sold at one-fourth of their value. I was willing to think that the opinion I had formed on this subject was not correct. But when at the last session, the gentleman from Virginia charged all who voted for the compromise with corruption, and threatened them with the vengeance of the people, and declared that no member from Virginia who voted for it should be re-elected, I was driven from the ground I had taken, and thus borne down by the impetuous eloquence of the gentleman, I thought it became me not to shrink from the vote I had given. The reasons on which I acted went before the people, who re-elected me by a greater majority than I had ever before received. I cannot therefore be considered as having shrunk from the vote for this reason. As an individual, I care not for the decision on these claims, but as a judge I wish it to be equitable. My colleague knows I refused by my vote to give leave to the gentleman from Maryland to be excused. Having given this vote I went to the other side of the House, to ask a gentleman from North Carolina to spend a social evening with me. I will not attempt to scan the feelings of that mind that discovers unworthy feelings in every man who holds different opinions from itself. I thank God that my feelings are not of this cast. It is my desire to avoid acting on cases which have a tendency to excite malignant feelings; but I will never shrink from a performance of my duty in this House or elsewhere at any sacrifice.

Mr. BLACKLEDGE said he was astonished at the course which this debate had taken. The question is this—shall a certain paper, heretofore secret, be made public? And the chair has decided that this very paper is already public. Let the question then be decided which way it may, the paper goes to the public. My object is to get a vote which shall decide whether this question shall be debated with closed doors or in public.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was in order to appeal from his decision.

Mr. BLACKLEDGE then said he would appeal from that decision.

After some further conversation, *Mr. Blackledge* withdrew his motion, which was renewed by *Mr. J. Clay*.

The SPEAKER then said—the reading of the message of the President of the 6th of December is called for;—the Speaker has decided that that document is part of the journal ordered to be published, and may be read. From this decision an appeal is made to the House, on which appeal there can be no debate.

When, without taking a question, two successive motions were made to adjourn, the last of which prevailed.

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL
OF
SAMUEL CHASE,
AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*
IMPEACHED
By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States.*

Taken in short hand.
By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non-subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

March 24—

To be Sold,

Or EXCHANGED *for other property in the* CITY, *or its vicinity.*

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, November 6—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

THE HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES were on Monday almost exclusively occupied in discussing Mr. J. Randolph's motion to print the message of the President of the 6th of December, which was the basis of the measures taken relative to Spain.

At an early hour of the day when this subject was called up, Mr. *Blackledge* moved that the galleries should be cleared. The House continued in secret sitting for a short time, when the doors were opened and the question taken by Yeas and Nays on the point of order, whether the decision of the Speaker was correct, viz.

"That the said message being contained in the journal of the secret proceedings of the House, as the same had been read in the House, it was now in order to call for the reading of the said message."

Yeas 43—Nays 59.

The question then recurred on the motion made by MR. J. RANDOLPH on Saturday as follows:

"That the printed supplemental journal of secret proceedings be amended, by inserting after the word "*read*" in the third line of the first page, the message of the President of the United States of the 6th of December last, and that a new edition of the said journal, thus amended, be printed for the use of the members."

On this motion a very interesting debate ensued, in which a pretty full view was taken by the different speakers of the arguments urged in secret debate. Messrs. J. Randolph, Dana, J. Clay, Eppes, and Kelly supported, and Messrs. Sloan, Findley, Fisk, G. W. Campbell and Jackson opposed the motion. As we shall give this debate with the utmost dispatch, we shall not at present attempt even an outline of it.

About 5 o'clock the Yeas and Nays were taken on the motion, which was disagreed to—Yeas 44—Nays 74.

On TUESDAY, a motion was made by Mr J. Randolph, to print the letter addressed to, and the report received from, the Secretary of War, which is referred to in the report of the select committee on Spanish affairs—which was disagreed to—Ayes 43.

DIED at the city of Washington, on *Good Friday*, 4th of April, aged 22 years, Miss MARY SCOTT, daughter of the late Gustavus Scott, esq. The virtues of this young lady were so generally known among her friends, that no panegyric is necessary to her memory.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF FEBRUARY 10.

DILAPIDATED RESOURCES AND HOPES.

The Courier of Thursday last, with its usual candor and truth, remarks that the new ministry "are beginning to prepare the public not to be surprised if they find them unable to govern the country better than that excellent statesman who is now no more." They are labouring to impress a belief that they have succeeded to "dilapidated resources and hopes," &c.

We should not have thought it necessary to take any notice of this, more than of the eternal columns of vapid common place and dull malignity which fill the Courier night after night, were it not that it may be fit to remind the country of the situation in which the new ministry succeed to the direction of affairs.

We have said (and with that article the new ministry have no more to do than with the scurrilities of the Courier), that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes." And will the truth of the assertion be questioned by any man who has witnessed the events of the last four months? Do we say that the resources of the country are extinguished, or it hopes annihilated? Do we say that the victory of Trafalgar affords no consolation, or that its splendor is not bright amidst the surrounding gloom? Certainly not. We neither despair of the country's resources, nor of its courage; but that man must be blind indeed, who does not see that the resources of Great Britain, and its hopes, too, are dilapidated by an ill-concerted, ill-supported continental war, by the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburgh.

Only a few days ago, the patriotic Mr. George Rose, who in a long official life, has made more money in the public service than the Duke of Newcastle spent in it, in a speech which, for true pathos and delicacy, surpassed far all that history or poetry records of the speech of Antony over the dead corpse of Cæsar, pronounced a funeral oration over the late Mr Pitt, in which he depicts that "excellent statesman" as sinking the victim of a nation's ills, and exclaiming in his last moments, "O! the times! O! my country!" The heavy afflictions which have befallen Europe, and in Europe England, are represented to have broken his heart, and to have killed him as in a field of battle.

Whether this picture be too much coloured or not, we do not inquire. We did not throw blame on any one when we said that the new ministry succeeded to dilapidated resources and hopes. We meant to describe a state of things under which an "excellent statesman" sunk with sorrow to the grave.

We shall have a great reluctance to bring Mr. Pitt and his system into discussion upon personal grounds; but, for the sake of justice and of truth, we must not suffer the living to be robbed in order to deck the monuments of the dead.

We said that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes," because, after the late events on the continent, no man can reasonably entertain the same expectations of glory and ultimate success in the war as if these events had not taken place. This must be obvious, though the utmost praise were due to Mr. Pitt. His own friends agree that the success of his continental measures did not correspond with the wisdom of his plans. Be it so.—But, surely, if we can transport ourselves back to last June and July, before the continental war began, before the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburgh, it might have been said with a certain degree of truth, that we had resources entire, and hopes fresh and vigorous. It might then have been said, that in addition to the courage, the zeal and enterprise of Lord Nelson, and all our fleets, we had numerous and confident allies on the continent. We had, according to Lords Mulgrave and Castlereagh and Francis de Neufchateau, 500,000 men ready to take the field in the same cause with us. Surely, at least, that was a resource to look to in June last. A wise and able minister would have been entitled to calculate upon that as something to aid our own exertions and to oppose the force of the enemy. But where now are the 500,000 men? Where are those resources? Where the hopes built upon them of deliverance to Europe—of new barriers to its independence, and additional safeguards to our own? Is it false then to say, that now, after the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburgh, the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes."

We see, from the treaties laid before parliament, that the object of the confederates, among other things, was to "Re-establish the King of Sardinia in Piedmont,

"The security of Naples, and the evacuation by the French of all Italy.

"The establishment of such an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations."

These were desirable, most desirable objects, and he who, in the prosecution of them, could contemplate the prospect of 500,000 armed men, and with ability to employ them well, must be acknowledged to have possessed great resources; and, perhaps, might have been indulged in considerable hopes. But when the attempt has been made, and has failed, is there nothing taken away of "resources of hope" from those who have the lot to succeed to the conduct of this arduous war?

The objects of the confederacy were laudable, and they were, to use a simple phrase of one of the treaties, more desirable than easy of attainment. But what man in his sober senses can now indulge even the dream of such terms being obtained by war or negotiation?—What man would propose them to Bonaparte, so unsuitable are they now, not to reason and justice, but to the *ultima ratio regum*, that force which has triumphed, that fortune which has decided. Is it false, then, that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes?"

Far be it from us, however, to say, that because in many respects we are deprived of all reasonable expectation of setting bounds to the insolence and the ambition of Bonaparte on the Continent that we are therefore to consider ourselves either deprived of resources or of hopes. In relation to the Continent and the effectual reduction of the power of France, we assert that none but a visionary can expect such a result from the single exertions of this country. After what has lately befallen the Continent, as little can any reasonable man look to a new continental co-operation to which Bonaparte will be willing to make any concessions, either from fear or policy.

The new ministry, therefore, succeed to the helm of the state under disadvantages which cannot be denied. The war must now assume a different character from that which it possessed previous to the continental disasters. The public repose confidence in the new administration, but they are too just to indulge expectations or to make demands absolutely inconsistent with the state in which the affairs of Europe are now placed.

We entertain no fears, however, that the new ministry will find it necessary to caution the public not to be surprised if they do not govern the country better than the "*excellent statesman*," now no more. Had they negociated the treaties with foreign powers, now before Parliament, and conducted the confederacy, so miserably broken to pieces, we are confident that no one man among them, however supported by conscious rectitude, would have arrogated the honors of a monument.—There is not one among them who has not spirit to hold in supreme contempt the authors of such absurd and unseasonable adulation.

The citizens of London may raise what columns they please "to lift the head and lie" of Mr. Pitt's merits; but the pile of ruins which cover Europe inspires the beholder with different sentiments, and must tell another tale to future times.

WILLIAM H. DORSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has opened an office in George Town next door to the Bank of Columbia. He will attend Montgomery county court and the courts held in Washington county in the district of Columbia.

April 4—1w.

TUNSTALL'S

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

COMPLETE sets of cast Iron Wheels, made purposely for this valuable machine; also Patent Licences, according to law, may be bought of, H. Foxall, esq. George Town foundery district of Columbia; and at T. Hogan's F Street Washington city, of the Patentee; with whom contracts and patent rights for districts may be agreed for, on reasonable terms. A machine capable to thresh with two horses or oxen 200 bushels in a day, will cost about 150 DOLLARS. The horse wheel cast iron, in one piece, may also work other kinds of mills. A quantity of straw, supposed to contain 240 SHEAVES OF WHEAT, has been rethreshed with FLAILS, and did produce after a whole day, only, ONE PINT AND HALF.

Letters to be post paid.

April 9—wdC

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscribers will offer at Public Sale at the Union Tavern in George Town on Tuesday the 20th day of May next if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, that valuable tract of Land with the improvements thereon, the late residence of Anthony Holmead, deceased, containing upwards of 126 acres, which is divided in the following manner, viz. one Lot containing about 56 acres, 10 or 20 of which is woodland, and including the improvements, which are a two story Brick

DWELLING HOUSE

38 feet in length by 27 wide, with four rooms on each floor and a cellar under the whole, a large barn and other out buildings, also a good apple orchard, chiefly young thriving trees and abundance of other choice fruit trees, a good garden, and a well of excellent water in the yard. One other Lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of 60 acres, nearly one half is wood land. Also, one other Lot adjoining the last mentioned, containing about 11 acres chiefly in woods. These lots of Land are situated between north and north west of the President's house, and adjoining the city of Washington, and Rock Hill, the seat of Colonel W. A. Washington, this land is generally allowed to be as handsomely situated as any in the district of Columbia, having an extensive prospect of the city of Washington, George Town and Alexandria. Also, will be offered at the same time and place, three whole Squares in the city of Washington numbered 65, 66, and 190, the two last mentioned are well enclosed with a common rail fence, one of them in clover, the other in timothy. Also, part of Lot no. 16 in Holmead's addition to George Town, fronting on Bridge and Rock Creek streets. The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money paid down, and a credit of one, two, and three years will be given for the balance, on the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest to be paid annually on the whole sum due; on the receipt of the last payment a good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Any person wishing to view this property will be shewn the same with the plats thereof by either of the subscribers.

JOHN HOLMEAD, } *Executors of*
ANTHONY HOLMEAD, } *Anthony Holmead, dec'd.*

April 9—wts

☞ Any of the above property may be purchased at private sale, previous to the day of sale.

J. H.
A. H.

AT the same time and place and immediately after the sale of the above property the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for ready cash agreeable to a deed in trust from the heirs of col. Charles Beatty for the purpose therein mentioned, part of Lot Number 200 in Beatty and Hawkin's addition to George Town, fronting on Market street one hundred feet, and running back seventy feet.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

April 9—wtf

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in jail negro JACOB, who is a low well made fellow, about 25 years of age, complexion rather black, tho' not deep, has a pleasant countenance, is stout made about the shoulders and breast with small legs, has a stoppage in his speech and cannot make a quick reply, when spoken to without shutting his eyes or being in motion, which is very observable, his clothing was blue negro cotton jacket and overalls, oznaburg shirt, and wool hat, though they are subject to change, he was late the property of Richard E. Beall of Fauquier county, Virginia, and eloped about the 6th of November last. The constables and others of the city of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk are requested to look out for the said runaway slave, as the above reward will be immediately paid them on the terms specified by

JOHN KEDGLIE.

City of Washington, Dec 16—2awtf

FOR SALE,

A second hand COACHEE with a handsome pair of plated Harness. This carriage is the property of a Lady who wishes to sell it, and a bargain will be given. Application may be made to Wm. A. Washington, esq. of Rock-Hill, where the carriage may be seen.

February 28—wtf

INFORMATION
TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that on the first day of April next, a new, expeditious and convenient

LINE of STAGES,

will be established between the cities of Philadelphia and Washington—to run in the following order of time and place:

A stage, with the mail, will leave Brenton's tavern, in Wilmington, every Monday and Wednesday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Chester-town early in the evening on the same day.

A stage with the mail, will leave Chester-town on every Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall by early breakfast.

A comfortable and fast sailing packet, with the mail, will leave Rock Hall on every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis, with a favorable wind, in the course of two and a half hours, at any rate in the course of the same day.

A stage with the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware mails, will leave Annapolis on Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Washington and George-town on the same days.

The stage will leave M'Laughlin's hotel in George-town, and Stelle's in Washington, on every Thursday and Sunday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis on the same days.

A packet will leave Annapolis on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall on the same days, in time to proceed on to Chester-town on the same evenings.

The stage will leave Chester town on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on the same days; from whence a stage runs to Philadelphia every day.

One of the subscribers likewise begs leave to inform the public, that he is now established at the antient and well known ferry, Rock Hall, and has provided good, safe and commodious packets, fitted up in the neatest manner for the accommodation of passengers: that a large and comfortable packet will leave Rock Hall, for Baltimore on the same days that the mail crosses to Annapolis, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and will leave Baltimore, from the lower end of Bowly's wharf, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. for Rock Hall. Each of the above packets are well calculated for the conveyance of horses and carriages. Horses and carriages will always be in readiness for the conveyance of passengers on their arrival at Rock Hall, to whatever place they may wish to proceed, in any neighboring part of the country, or to Chester-town, from whence they may be conveyed to the northward or southward, by the regular line of stages; and that the Annapolis packet will leave Annapolis on Wednesdays for Rock Hall, and will leave Rock Hall on Sundays for Annapolis, besides the regular day of carrying the mail, as above mentioned. He also flatters himself, that from his experience in maritime pursuits, and the confidence placed in him by many of the most respectable merchants in Baltimore, whilst following the sea faring life, that he has a competent knowledge to keep his boats in good order, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and that he shall merit the patronage of a generous public, which he hereby respectfully solicits.

It is unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages which entitles this route to a preference, to that round the waters of the Chesapeake bay. This affords a safe dry road, through a beautiful, level, and fertile country, from the Delaware state to the seat of government, whilst the other presents one continual scene of hills and vallies, generally filled with water and mire. Travellers on this route will not only derive advantage from good roads, shortening the distance, and incurring less expence, but will avoid the danger of injuring their health, by not being exposed to travelling by night.

THOMAS HARRIS, ROCK HALL,
DAVID WETHERSPOON, MIDDLE TOWN.

March 26—tawtf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living near Montgomery Court House in the state of Maryland on Thursday the 26th of December last, a likely black man named BEN, about 38 years of age, straight and well made, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, thin visage, has a small scar in his forehead above the right eye, has remarkable long hair for a black person in plats if not cut, and when cut short it don't nap as the general run of black people's do in common, his clothing is unknown, as he took away several suits of cloths with him, and he being an artful fellow I make no doubt but he has changed his name and clothes; and on the same day ran away from George Town in the district of Columbia, a likely negro woman named LETTY, the property of Mrs. Charity Wilson, Montgomery county Maryland, (near me,) Letty is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight and well made, she has a scar on one of her elbows, her clothing is unknown as she took away several suits and it is supposed that the two negroes are gone in company and will endeavor to pass as free. I make no doubt but they have obtained a pass to that effect. Letty was hired, as a cook, to to Mr. John Cox of George Town—Those negroes were seen in company together the evening they went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negroes in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or 50 DOLLARS for either.

THOMAS CLAGETT.

March 31—w3t

FOR SALE,

The first Monday in May next,

the property where I now live, with a HOUSE & LOT in George Town, viz.

Two Lots in square No. 1, fronting on Water and K street, and adjoining the lower bridge over Rock Creek; the buildings are, a two story frame Dwelling house with a Ware-house and Wharf, a two story frame Dwelling with an addition for a store house on Orange street near the Methodist Meeting house George Town; one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the other two thirds in twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes in George Town or the City banks.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HENRY SCHNIVLY.

April 7—w3t